

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

Mr. WATKINSON admits that Mr. Tilden knocked him out. Then Mr. Tilden is not an adept at boxing.

Mr. TILDEN says that there are other ways to make money than by farming. Railroad wrecking is one of them. Other confidence games are played with success.

On another page appears a beautiful poem from the pen of Ivan Tourgenieff, the greatest novelist Russia has produced. This gifted man is said now to be hopelessly insane and that he has more than once shown a disposition to take his life.

We are indebted to Mr. Watterson and the Associated Press for a very pleasing picture of Mr. Tilden posing as a brand picker from the burning, so to speak. If the sage of Gramercy and of Greystone ever was in feeble health he has got the upper hand of himself and entered upon a new lease. Well, now we know how many cords of wood Mr. Tilden can saw in a day. What does it all mean? Mr. Watterson assures us that "no power can drag Mr. Tilden from the ease of his luxurious retirement. If the old gentleman is not of politics why all this pother? He is not the only living Democrat who made a break for the White House and failed to get there. McClellan is still in the flesh, so is Seymour, so is Hancock, and Hancock is a freer and more frank man than Tilden. There is no studied mystery about the health of either of these respected citizens of the republic. It is not thought necessary to assure the country that they are out of politics and can't be induced to enter again. There is something in the wind. Mr. Tilden isn't trotting up stairs and down for nothing. Those of us who live long enough may learn what all this circus parade is about.

The legislative papers have endeavored to create the impression that the Board of Equalization had engaged in selling the aggregate valuation of land throughout the State for the purpose of swelling the revenue, "which would have been a violation of the Constitution, by increasing the tax. The State is behind, and the administration knew that it could not catch up with the increase of five cents in the tax levied, ordered with great reluctance by the Legislature after the failure of the unconstitutional reassessments ordered by its predecessor. This is what the board was doing and meant to do when it put on the liberal percentages which sent a twinge of pain through the pocket book of the taxpayer. This is what the board, to get out of its predicament, was glad to have the Attorney General say it could not do.

That opinion, by the way, shows that this was the case, if any proof beyond the record were needed. It was not until the Auditor had notified the counties of the increase, not until indignation meetings were held, the press protested, and Democratic lawyers and politicians came to Wheeling to wrestle with the Board—it was not until all this had happened that the Board and the Attorney General found it necessary to produce an opinion setting forth that "the Board has no right to increase the aggregate valuation made by the commissioners of the several counties." The opinion stopped the Board short in its hilarious tax-raising career. The Republican newspapers and the few Democratic newspapers which have endeavored to set the matter in this light before the people have merely steered by the record.

If the gentlemanly editor of the *Mountain Herald* should have the good fortune to be our next Auditor—and we know of no Democrat whom we should prefer to see in that honorable place—we are encouraged to believe that he would steer clear of the embarrasments which have made the present Auditor's lot an unhappy one.

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FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE COLUMBUS COLLECTORSHIP.

The President Surprised at the Contemplated Removal of General Walcott—A Committee Withheld for the Present—End of the Star Route Trial.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The President has directed the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold the commission of W. S. Faray as Collector of Internal Revenue in the Columbus district, in place of General Walcott. The President himself was surprised at the announcement in the papers of Saturday that the change had been ordered, as he had intended to allow the matter to go on at least until the consolidation of the Ohio districts should take place. The matter was brought up in the Cabinet meeting on Friday last by Secretary Faray, and it was decided that the matter had better rest until the consolidation. Just now the commission, which bears date May 23, should be sent to the office of the Internal Revenue on Saturday, does not appear. It is stated that the regular order in the Treasury Department was without doubt sent to the White House and signed as a part of the mass of routine business. There is no record of any action upon this part of the transaction, how it came to be held over, or the signature, and finally sent to the office of Internal Revenue and announced to the public, is exactly understood.

KIEFER'S HAND IN THE APPOINTMENT.

An examination of the papers in the case shows that the appointment was made solely upon the representations of General Kiefer, the only paper upon which action was taken being a letter from him to Secretary Folger. There are no papers in the files to show that any other person recommended him. General Walcott took the oath as Mayor on the 18th of April. Immediately after he had entered upon his duties General Kiefer wrote the Secretary urging the removal of General Walcott. The letter was taken, bearing date of April 21. It was also General Kiefer's high privilege to first call attention to the fact that General Walcott had been selected Mayor by the Republicans of Columbus, was no longer entitled to the office, and that it was the duty of the Government to accept a political office. The President first learned of the grave mistake that had been made in the selection of Mr. Faray from Representative Kiefer. He did not succeed, however, in securing a suspension of the executive order before alluded to, but it was the President's intention to let the matter rest for a time.

General Walcott has been notified that the removal of General Walcott would be done after the October election. As seen from here, the whole thing looks like a very ill-considered move on the part of the President. Yesterday morning official notice of his appointment was sent Mr. Faray by the Secretary of the Treasury, and he was directed to make up his bond of \$100,000. To-day notice of the President's order to withhold his commission was sent, though this is not necessary, for his commission has not been forwarded, and in fact could not be sent up his own bond. The final outcome of the matter is now likely to be an attaching of the Chillicothe District to Columbus, in the consolidation, and the removal of Collector Martin Boggs, a most excellent officer, with his headquarters, to Columbus.

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St. Louis, June 12.—A dispatch from Hickman, Ky., says: A masked mob, composed of two or three hundred men, took Henry Colbert, a negro, from jail here and carried him off to the woods with a rope around his neck. It is not known for a fact what was done with the negro, but it is supposed the mob hung him. He was accused with having in company with another negro, Peter Hart, made an attempt, on the night of the 5th inst., to burn the house of Mrs. Lizzie Prather, living about a mile from Hickman, for the purpose of obtaining her. A preliminary examination on Saturday showed conclusively that he and Hart went to Mrs. Prather's house at the instance of a white man, Hugh Woodall, and were under instructions to do away with the harm they could.

A Monument to Peter Cooper.

New York, June 12.—The committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to provide a site for the erection of a monument to the late Peter Cooper, met and assigned Alexander Smith as a committee of one to meet a like committee of the Park Department, with full power to act with the latter relative to placing the monument in the park.

A SURPRISE PARTY.

GEN. CROOK'S SHORT CAMPAIGN.

The Hostile Apaches Surrounded in the Mountains—Faintly and Compelled to Surrender—After a Short Fight—The Planes Found in the Camp.

TUCSON, A. T., June 12.—A courier arrived at Tombstone last night from Crook's headquarters at Silver Creek, Arizona, bringing the first official information of Crook's expedition. It left American soil on the 3d of May, marching 300 miles southeast from San Bernardino, on the boundary line of Chihuahua and Sonora, following the trail of the hostiles. Crook was guided by Apache Indians, who were captured near San Carlos, just previous to the expedition. Leaving at a point about two hundred miles south of the line, the command crossed the Sierra Madre range and advanced fifty miles over an indescribably rough trail, eight miles being killed by falling over precipices, and pressed on without delay. They were rendered nearly barefooted by sharp rocks. After fourteen days' hard marching, night and day, the Indians camps of Chato and Donita were discovered in the heart of the Sierra Madre, in an almost impenetrable position. The Apaches did not dream of an attack, for the entrance to the canyon was so narrow that the warriors were principally all out on raids under Jack, only thirty-seven bucks being in camp with the women and children. The San Carlos scouts, under Capt. Crawford and Lieut. Atwood and Mackay, were sent forward to surround the camp. Free, chief of the scouts, surrounded the camp before the hostiles were aware of their proximity, and advanced from different points, and were near before they were discovered. The scouts secreted themselves behind rocks and commenced firing upon the camp, creating a perfect panic.

MINING ON MORRIS CREEK.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

COAL VALLEY, W. VA., June 8.—In a former letter from this place I spoke of its activity. To be certain I dropped into the office of Capt. J. W. Hopkins, agent of the C. & O., and sought some information. The captain is a genial, pleasant gentleman from the East, and cheerfully placed himself at my disposal. He informed me that he took charge of the office in 1880, and since that time the business of the road at this one point has increased over 150 per cent. It takes 215 coal cars to run to their full capacity the mines in this vicinity. Eight trains daily are made up for the Eastern market, and from two to three West. These trains carry out of this place 3,000 tons of coal daily, or 84,000 bushels. The coal thus shipped is of all grades, from gas to cannel. From here the coal is taken to the James River and Newport News coal yards and shipped by steamers and sailing vessels to all ports on the Atlantic coast from Maine to North Carolina, and in a few cases to Cuba. Coal only has made this town, and the few figures given above may furnish some idea of the life and bustle of this place. The coal business has been very successful in the past few years, and the stock increases as its business increases, and as the stock increases so increases the coal shipments of this region.

MINING ON MORRIS CREEK.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

In my brief description of mines here I have written of all except those on Morris Creek. This stream lies one-half mile below the town and forms part of the dividing line between Kanawha and Fayette counties. It flows through a region full of coal of various kinds, which have only been worked for a short distance up. The C. & O. has run a side track up to the operators and their coal into their cars. A more pleasant set of gentlemen it is hard to find. The Morris Coal Company is the first as yet to be organized, and the owners, Wm. Riggs and Wm. Trueman. The last named gentleman has charge of the mine, the former of the store and office. They lease a property of 400 acres from the Key-stone Coal Co., as I believe do the other two. At present they are working the No. 2 gas seam, though they expect in the future to open up some of their other veins. The vein at this place has an average thickness of five feet two inches with the usual 1 to 6 inch slate. The coal is not very hard to mine and when railroad cars are plenty they can run 200 tons per day. The company has been operating since 1879. I asked the miners their estimate of an average day's work in this coal, and they told me from 4 to 5 tons. They receive for this 62 cents per ton. The coal is not very hard to mine and when railroad cars are plenty they can run 200 tons per day. The company has been operating since 1879. I asked the miners their estimate of an average day's work in this coal, and they told me from 4 to 5 tons. They receive for this 62 cents per ton.

NEARING THE END.

The Star Route Case Goes to the Jury—Judge Wylie's Charge.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Judge Wylie began his charge to the Star Route jury this afternoon. After thanking the jurymen for their patient attention during the weary months of the trial, and reminding them that they had nothing to do with the public demand of newspaper articles, or appeals to sympathy, but must decide the case upon the evidence, he at once commenced to state the legal points involved, and said in part that the policy of the law must be found in itself. No public officer has any right to set up his own policy against the policy of the law. He held